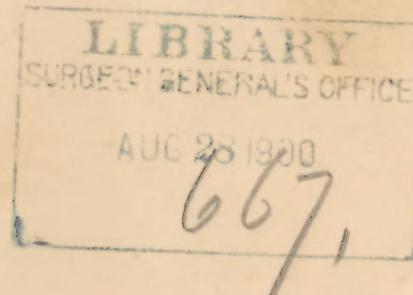


Bray (N.)

A characteristic  
materia medica +++





A CHARACTERISTIC  
MATERIA MEDICA  
PRESENTED IN  
REVERSE ORDER.

NICHOLAS BRAY, M. D.

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NICHOLAS BRAY  
1894.

TO MY WIFE,

LIDDIE GERTRUDE BRAY,

whose good counsel encouraged me to give  
unsparingly the extensive and painstaking  
research demanded in compiling a work of  
this nature, this volume is respectfully dedi-  
cated by the

AUTHOR.

## PREFACE.

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The present volume of *materia medica* is intended simply to comprise the material of standard authorities in such arrangement that the student or practitioner will find collected under each symptom all the drugs which belong to it, thus enabling the prescriber to differentiate drugs with certainty. The *materia medica* is the only work from which a prescription should be made; from this necessity was conceived the arrangement of the present volume.

It is simply impossible for the prescriber to hold the *materia medica* in his memory. By the assistance of this volume, he can at least control his case, and with care and a little effort, can arrive at the *single* and *indicated* remedy. The present undertaking was indeed an herculean task which will be understood only by the serious students and writers of *materia medica*.

The symptoms used are the grand characteristic and characteristic to the drugs which correspond with them. The former are in *italics*.

The following prescription, taken from the manuscript, in practice, will serve to illustrate the mode of using the work.

Mrs. L., aged 53 years, chronic bronchial and laryngial catarrh, also asthmatic. In

this case we consult the chapter on the respiratory organs and carefully interrogate the patient on every symptom in the chapter, and each time a symptom is admitted by the patient, each drug corresponding with the symptom receives an underline, or vote. When we have finished we count the votes which are as follows:

Acon.	Ars.	Con.	Cepa.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Bry.	Ant.t.	Sep.	Hyos.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Kali,c.	Lyc.	Sang.	Dig.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Puls.	Ver.a.	Rhus,t.	Sec.c.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Cim.	Kalm.	Brom.	Op.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Merc.	Apoc.	Cistus.	Aur.m.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Phos.	Asaf.	Kali,iod.	Ign.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
	Crot.t.	Arg,m.	Arum,t.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Bell.	Cac.	Plum.	Graph.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
	Fer.	Arg,n.	Selen.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Borax.	Ipec.	Lach.	Kali,b.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Sil.	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	Hep.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Nux,v.	Lobel.	Nat,c.	Bap.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
	Lil,t.	Cal,c.	Nux,m.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
Rumex.	Stram.	Spong.	Alum.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
			Dros.
<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>	<u><u><u></u></u></u>
			Carbo,v.

The above shows the number of drugs to be thought of in the case, the number of

votes given to each one, the *indicated* one, and the *percentage of importance* of every drug in the case; should there be a tie in a prescription reference should be made to the chapters on "Leading Expressions," "Generalities," "Aggravations," or "Ameliorations."

It requires but a very short time to make a prescription in this way and the prescriber is satisfied, moreover, should the case be difficult to diagnose, the *pathogenesis* of the selected drug will materially assist in determining the *pathology* of the case.

In the present work repetition of symptoms are avoided as many times, less one, as there are drugs corresponding to the symptom, often saving a page or more in one symptom.

In compiling this volume the following authorities were used: Herring, Cowperthwaite, Farrington, Lippe, Burt, Guernsey, Hughes, Dunham, Arndt, and Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1889.

N. BRAY,  
Dubuque, Iowa.

JUNE 15, 1896.

